

The Daily Astorian.

ASTORIA, OREGON:

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1883.

ISSUED EVERY MORNING.

(Monday excepted)

J. F. HALLORAN & COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS,

ASTORIA BUILDING, - - - CASS STREET

Terms of Subscription.

Served by Carrier, per week, 15cts.

Sent by Mail, per month, 45cts.

One year, \$4.50.

Free of postage to subscribers.

Advertisements inserted by the year at the rate of \$2 per square per month.

Transient advertising fifty cents per square, each insertion.

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They All Read It.

During the progress of a murder trial in the circuit court at the January term in this city, considerable difficulty was occasioned in the matter of getting a jury. One hundred and one men were summoned from different parts of the county, and as each one was asked the question, "Have you heard or read any account of this matter?" the general reply was: "Yes; I read the report in THE ASTORIAN at the time." District Attorney McBride is our authority for the statement that out of 101 men he asked 98 said that they read THE ASTORIAN. This shows that the people of Clatsop county are a reading people; it also shows that the newspaper possesses, we intend to keep on improving our paper just as fast as we can. THE ASTORIAN now reaches three times the number of readers it did when we took charge a little over two years ago.

Scarcity of Good Help.

"Do you know where I can get a good place to board?" "Board? You? I thought you were just settled. What would you do with your home?" "Rent it, furniture and all, I am not able to do my work, and I can't get help." An old story, the secret of broken homes with ancient flags hanging from doors and windows. My friend's husband is very domestic in his tastes, and she, like hundreds of other women in the city, is compelled to seek a home in the unpromising prospect of a private boarding-house because she is in poor health and good help cannot be found. There are plenty of "ladies waiting employment," but very few "women waiting work." Good Chinese men are unquestionably harder to secure than good girls. A short time ago I was amazed at the price demanded by a hostess for kitchen and dining-room work only. Little by little I had needed to his demands that his duties be curtailed, until in disgust I said to him, "Stow all time no washes clothes, no washes dishes, no cook, no sweep, no make beds, no work, how much?" After a moment's meditation he answered: "Four dollars a week, and a week." If Mr. Villard had added a carload of servant girls to his excursion train, then we would have pronounced the N. P. R. an unqualified success. -"Editor," in the New Northwest.

Manic Grip.

A brother who does a good deal of traveling and likes to "get acquainted as he goes," says there are six kinds of Manic Grip, and that he has felt them all. He humorously classifies them in this way:

First—The penitential shake, where the parties move their locked hands right and left, illustrating the jewel of the Second.

Second—The pump-handle shake, where the motion simulates the emblem of the Junior Warden. Now if a Mason who is accustomed to No. 1 grapples with a Mason who has been used to No. 2, there will be trouble sure.

Third—The tourniquet shake, where you squeeze the right hand until the pleasant sound of cracking follows, that denotes a weakness in the ossification of your opponent.

Fourth—The melancholy shake, which is a penance, tranquil motion, suggesting liver complaint and dyspepsia.

Fifth—The effeminate shake, which only reaches to the fingers, sometimes only to the forefinger, and is a sure sign of your maiden aunt. There is also the avial shake, the grip-royal, the malicious shake, etc.

Sixth—The convulsional shake, which is a hearty agitation of hands accompanied by kindly greetings and a certain thrill, affecting most pleasantly all the nerves, etc., are among the shake, which is a curious and valuable one.

Alaska Curiousities.

At the office of the Astoria Packing company is a collection of goods which is of interest as illustrating the character of the country and its aborigines. Some fine skins claim attention, notably those of the sea otter. Mr. Kinney has some of these which are worth \$800 apiece, and are as fine specimens of that valuable fur as are procurable. The red and silver gray fox skins are also of value. Sometimes, mice, mountain sheep and white rabbits also yield their fleeces to swell the pile of costly furs. Some idea of the possible traffic may be had from the statement that over \$300,000 worth of skins annually pass through the one station of Chilkat.

Indian handwork is also in abundance. Rude carvings, deftly made, of moose, bear, and other animals, are in evidence. Hand-trimmed and warm, baskets made of cunningly-woven grass, bottles covered with bright wicker work, fur money purses, quaintly formed bows and arrows, etc., are among the pile, which is a curious and valuable one.

Betrayed by a Balance.

"I can't make my cash balance," reported the bookkeeper to the senior member of a five-year-old concern. "Which way is it?"

"How much?"

"Forty-five dollars."

"Correct you are, my boy. You take five and give me forty; you see my wife came in here this morning and I dumped what money I had in my pockets into the cash drawer. Then I turned the pockets inside out and told her I hadn't a cent, that the money in the drawer was a part of a sum to pay a note and that you had gone out to borrow enough to make up the whole. You take the five I say, and don't mention it."

Fine Dress Goods.

A splendid line of ladies dress goods is being displayed at the Empire store.

Hosiery, Hosiery, Hosiery!

The latest novelties in ladies and childrens hosiery at Prael Bros'.

B. F. Stevens & Co.

Are offering extra inducements to any one in need of a Piano, or Organ.

Fragrant Coffee

to cheer and comfort, at Frank Fabre's, at his old stand.

When You Come to Astoria

and want a nice pan roast, go to Frank Fabre's, at his old stand.

Frank Fabre's Hotel.

Frank Fabre has the finest accommodations for lodgers to be found in Astoria, over his restaurant in Kinsey's building. Everything is neat and clean and the beds are new, soft and comfortable. If you want good board and lodging go to Frank Fabre's.

Oysters, Oysters, Oysters.

at the Astoria Oyster depot; a stew, fry, pan roast, or raw at Frank Fabre's.

For a Neat Fitting Boot

Or Shoe, go to P. J. Goodmans, on Cheamus street, next door to L. W. Case. All goods of the best make and guaranteed quality. A full stock; new goods constantly arriving. Custom work.

Guard and protect your health.

make use of that true and efficient tonic medicine, Brown's Iron Bitters.

SOME BIG THREE-MASTERS.

Bigger Than Many Square-Rigged Vessels.

On the Atlantic side big schooners with three masts are becoming the fashion. Except for round-the-world voyages the schooner as now built is the most economical vessel afloat. She costs less to build, because there are no yards to make and rig. The masts cost less. A smaller crew can handle her with equal safety. When a ship is going about from one port to another, the schooner with its masts and sheets and bracing around the yards and getting everything snug again, it is a job that is performed when the helm is called, so that at hand she has a chance at the port. Besides, the ship when in stays often loses her headway and drifts astern part of the time. But when a schooner is beating to windward the helm is put down by the man at the wheel. She comes up with her canvas shaking fore and aft. A man shifts the topmast tack and the boom swings over. The mast looks on with his hands in his pockets. Two men only are on deck. She never loses headway for an instant, but gains several lengths to windward every time she tacks. Once around she will run from one to two points nearer to the wind than the ship. The schooner rig is an American invention. Capt. Andrew Robinson, of Gloucester, Mass., built the first one in 1713. It had two masts. It was a rig that came to stay. As the coasting trade increased, large schooners were a necessity, and rigged them with loftier spars and greater spreads of canvas. They all had two masts only. About 1850 or 1856 they began to cast the great mainmast, and to hoist a sail for the small crew of a schooner. The schooner spread too much canvas for a gale of wind even when close reefed. So they put three masts into the schooner, making three sails out of the canvas formerly used for two. After the war, as the coasting trade increased, large schooners were a necessity, and rigged them with loftier spars and greater spreads of canvas. They all had two masts only. 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